

## A Hospital of 20,000 Beds Is So Big Nurses Use Bicycles to Visit Patients

Maj. Marshal Hale, manager of the Pacific division, American Red Cross, now in France on leave of absence, has written an interesting letter to his brother, R. B. Hale, in which many San Francisco and Californians now in France are mentioned.

Major Hale is at the head of one of the Red Cross zones with headquarters at Lyons.

He tells of a hospital that is so big the nurses have to use bicycles to get around on their duties. He says he doesn't believe it is possible to conceive what a 20,000 bed hospital means unless one sees it.

Excerpts from the letter follows:

"Your very interesting and new letter of August 10 was received this morning, and found us just moving in to our new offices."

Oct. J. F. Coulson, president of the First National Bank of Pasadena, is my assistant and we have an office together. I find him a splendid organizer.

"James Hazen Hyde and Major Pierce came down to Lyons and I introduced me at a luncheon, at which the prominent and influential people of Lyons were present. General Abner, at the head of the French military

was present and also Mayor Herriot—he is one of the leading citizens of France, has considerable influence and is popular as a probable candidate for the next president of France. Clarence Carrigan, a brother of Andrew Carrigan, is consul here and very popular.

"There is hardly anything that the Red Cross asks for, that the authorities are not ready to grant."

"We have charge of the repatriates coming through Evian, there are probably more refugees taken care of in this zone than any other in France, and we have five or six large base hospitals, ranging from 1000 to 20,000 beds each. Base hospital No. 30 is in our zone and base hospital No. 47 is just over the line."

"Capt. Coulson and I made a trip last week, visited base hospital No. 30 and also base hospital No. 47. It certainly was a pleasure to call on them. Saw Dr. Frankenstein, Mrs. Tesser, Dr. Weeks at the front, and Dr. Kilgore was in Paris. Saw Dr. Levinson, Dr. Arthur McKenney, who specially wanted to be remembered to you, and several of the other San Francisco doctors. Tried to see Dr. Roncovieri,

but he was not around. They invited us to have pancakes, which we accepted—they are the first I have had since leaving home.

"I don't believe it is possible to conceive what a 20,000 bed hospital means. We furnish bicycles to the nurses, because the distances are so great and it saves them many steps. The Red Cross established canteens, recreation huts and other comforts for the patients, and help the doctors and nurses in getting conveniences which they would otherwise be obliged to do without."

"You have no idea of the difficulty in making progress when everything is so hard to get. Stenographers and chauffeurs are scarce. At present there are plenty of Ford automobiles, but not enough men to set them up. It is hard to get enough typewriters for the stenographers."

"We cannot purchase more than 500 francs worth at a time without getting permission of the A. E. F., and if it is 1000 francs we also have to get permission from the French authorities and it takes time—sometimes two or three weeks, to get these permissions through."

them to do more. They are just as patriotic as any other class of our people, but they must give a practical demonstration of it in the fourth Liberty loan. Why should the well to do and rich men and corporations hesitate to buy bonds on the installment plan, if they have not the ready cash, when people of small means are doing so.

"A few days ago I took the subscription of the president of the United States for \$20,000 of Liberty bonds on the installment plan. The president, the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, does not feel demeaned by buying Liberty bonds on the installment plan. He knows the importance of doing it and he knows that this war cannot be financed unless people use their credit as well as their savings. The president is willing to pay for his Liberty bonds out of his salary as it comes to him monthly, and every other man and woman and every corporation in the United States should buy all the Liberty bonds they can just as the president has done and pay for them out of their salaries or their incomes on the installment plan."

"Counties, cities and school districts throughout the country must realize that it is in the highest degree a duty of patriotism as well as a matter of intelligent self-interest, to invest their funds in Liberty bonds. Great sums of money are accumulated in this country for sinking funds."

"The same thing must be said of states and trust funds generally. Let every trustee of such funds awaken to his duty and promptly invest the funds under his control in the bonds of the fourth Liberty loan."

"When the third Liberty loan was offered, the Germans had pushed their lines in a great circle forward, so that they were in shelling distance of the city of Paris. Never were the 'berries of the world in such peril as at that time. But so soon as we transformed these Liberty bonds into fighting Americans on the front and into the munitions and supplies those fighting men needed, we began to make dents in the German circle, and now we are pushing in eastward toward Berlin instead of the Germans pushing in westward toward Paris."

"America's soldiers have answered the Kaiser. With American bayonets they have already written upon the wall of Germany this notice to the Kaiser: 'The jig is up.' If our home army fails to put the fourth Liberty loan over, it will be notice to the Kaiser that the jig is not up."

"All America recognizes the patriotic duty of supporting our soldiers in the field and of helping them fight on to a conclusive victory. It is not a patriotic duty of little value if it is confined only with the lips and is not backed up by actual deeds. We must to the necessary things at home just as our soldiers must do the necessary things on the battlefield. They cannot fight, they cannot win, unless the great home army provides the means for victory. The question before us is intensely practical. We must be performers as well as patriots. The \$6,000,000,000 the government now requires must be subscribed by the people. It is the practical evidence of our patriotism to do it and it is notice to the Kaiser of our unshakable determination to do the job thoroughly and conclusively."

"Mr. McAdoo closed his address with a strong appeal for the subscription of Liberty bonds and Thrift Savings this year for the usual Christmas gifts. He departed for Washington immediately after the conclusion of his speech."

### FOREST FIRES MENACE CITIES OF MINNESOTA

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spreading blaze was at Shaw, where the train whizzed over burning culverts.

Grand Rapids was reported to be burning last night, but as all wires were down the report could not be verified. Cass Lake, threatened by fire at 5:30 p. m., made no later report and heavy loss there was considered probable.

Special trains waited to carry the people of Two Harbors out of the flames, which at midnight were creeping up to the town, proving too strong for efforts of hundreds of firefighters.

When the last of four Great Northern trains pulled out of Cloquet last night, carrying away the last 80 inhabitants, every building in that city was ablaze, except the railway station. Nine thousand people escaped after

### CHAMPION BROADENS ATHLETIC TRAINING



Johnny Kilbane.

Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion and now an athletic instructor for the army, is one of the instructors who are taking a two-weeks course of advanced training for instructors at a Southern camp. The object of the course is to give the men a better knowledge of anatomy, physiology and other matters that will broaden their knowledge in training methods. Kilbane shows his customary spirit in wanting to make himself more valuable to Uncle Sam.

The Great Northern canceled other service to go to their rescue. The fourth train left the town at 10:30 last night. It was composed of freight cars.

(By Review Leased Wire)

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 12.—Duluth and Superior are tonight the hub of the worst chain of forest fires in the history of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. Conflagrations, fanned to fury by a wind storm have destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property in the area between Two Harbors, north of here; Moose Lake, Brainerd, Finland and Ashland. Hundreds of persons are homeless.

Blazing brands have fallen in Duluth and Superior. Buildings in the outskirts of these two cities have caught fire. The fire departments and home guards forces have responded continuously to calls for help since this morning.

A dozen or more persons have been twenty settlers' homes have been burned.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 12.—Cloquet was partly wiped out by the forest fires late today and 9000 refugees are in Duluth and Superior, saved from Cloquet, Arnold, Hermantown and several other smaller towns near Duluth were also wiped out.

Hundreds are reported dead.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 12.—The entire country north of Lake Superior between Duluth and Two Harbors, is in flames. Fires are raging on the outskirts of this city, men are being sent seriously to the home guards and Fourth regiment of militia have been called out. Many settlers have been turned out and every farm in the district threatened. A fire is raging at Cass Lake, where several lives are reported to have been lost.

SURROUNDED BY FIRE.

(By Review Leased Wire)  
ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 12.—Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., and towns in that vicinity are reported to be surrounded by forest fires, according to meager dispatches received here tonight. All wires in this vicinity are down.

FANNED BY GALE.

(By Review Leased Wire)  
DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 12.—Fanned by a three mile, the forest fires south of here are sweeping as far as Superior. The flames have not entered Duluth yet, but home guard forces and volunteers in automobiles have gone to surrounding districts to assist residents in escaping from the fire zone.

BROOKSTON IS DESTROYED.

(By Review Leased Wire)  
DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 12.—Brookston, a village of 600 persons, north of Cloquet, was practically destroyed by fire today. The population was rushed by special trains to Cloquet. No casualties were reported.

This fire now has swept toward and practically surrounded Cloquet, a city of 9,000 population.

WILSON GIVEN  
FIRST HINT OF  
NOTE BY PRESS

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regarding Germany's note had been conveyed to him.

When Secretary Tumulty called Washington he was informed that the official text of the note had been received neither at the White House nor the state department. The unofficial text had been received, however. Colonel House remained at the concert only a short time and then left for his home.

### War Bulletins

BRITISH OFFICIAL

(By Review Leased Wire)  
LONDON, Oct. 12.—British forces, advancing east of Lens have captured the villages of Montigny, Harnes and Anlay. Field Marshal Haig reports in his official statement tonight. The German rear guards suffered severe casualties.

Northwest of Le Cateau the villages of St. Vaast, St. Aubert, Villers-En-Cauchies and Avesnes-Le-Sec have been cleared of the German rear guard while on the west bank of the Senece canal, Arieux and Corbehem have fallen into the British hands.

The text of the statement says: "There was local fighting today along the line of the Selle river, between Le Cateau and Solesmes. North-west of Solesmes steady progress has been made throughout the day toward the valley of the Selle."

"The enemy rear guards have been driven out of the villages of St. Vaast, St. Aubert, Villers-En-Cauchies and Avesnes-Le-Sec. Further north we cleared the west bank of the Senece canal at Arieux and Corbehem, both of which villages are in our possession. We are closely approaching the line of the canal west of Douai."

"In the sector east of Lens, we captured Montigny, Harnes and Anlay. On the whole of this front there was sharp local fighting in the course of which we inflicted numerous casualties on the German rear guards and took prisoners."

PERSHING'S COMMUNIQUE

(By Review Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Despite violent counter attacks by the Germans on both sides of the Meuse, the advance of French and American divisions continues. General Pershing reported in his communique for yesterday, received tonight by the war department. American troops have taken approximately 5,700 prisoners since October 8.

One American army corps since October 5 has advanced more than ten miles, capturing the villages of Escaufort, St. Boin and St. Souplet, and taking more than 1900 prisoners.

"Section A: On the side of the Meuse, violent counter attacks and desperate resistance have failed to stem the advance of French and American divisions."

"We have taken Molleville farm, north of the Bois De Consenvoye. Our troops have passed through the Bois De Forest and are before the villages of Landres-Et-St. George and St. Javin, which is in flames."

"An American army corps, operating with the British, has fought its way more than ten miles through the enemy's defensive system and has captured over 1500 prisoners since October 5. Today this corps took the village of Escaufort, St. Benin and St. Souplet. Of the 8000 prisoners captured by the first American army since October 8, French units have taken over 2200."

ARMY GETS NEWS

AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 12 (By the Associated Press) 10 p. m.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's note was received by wireless at army headquarters tonight. It was not communicated to the fighting lines until much later.

The news of Germany's acceptance of President Wilson's terms was sent from army headquarters to the headquarters of the various corps and thence to the commanding officers at division headquarters, where it was expected it would be relayed to the men in the most forward lines.

It was expected, however, that the news would not reach the men in the advanced positions, or even those some distance behind the extreme front, before morning, and perhaps late in the day at some few positions. Every signal corps wire was utilized to spread the news and runners were detailed to supplement this means of communication.

GERMAN OFFICIAL

BERLIN, Oct. 12, via London.—"North of Le Cateau and on both banks of the Meuse violent enemy attacks failed," says the official statement from general headquarters tonight.

FRENCH OFFICIAL

PARIS, Oct. 12.—"The battle begun in Champagne on September 26 has ended in the complete defeat of the enemy," says an official statement issued tonight. "The fourth army completed the liberation of the bend of the Aisne by recouping today thirty-six localities, freeing several thousand civilians."

"This army alone has taken 21,567 prisoners and 600 guns since the opening of the Champagne offensive."

The fifth army on the left is relentlessly pursuing the enemy and has advanced ten kilometers, crossed the Aisne and is fighting at Guignicourt and Neuchatel and is advancing toward Mount Prouvaux, between the Aisne and the Oise.

"Our vigorous pressure has compelled a new enemy retreat. We have reached the Allette north of Craonne and are four kilometers from Laon."

"Eastern theater: Violent fighting occurred south of Nish on October 10. The Serbians shattered counter attacks made by a German Alpine corps on the left bank of the Morava. The Germans were reinforced by fresh divisions. The Serbians to the east of the Morava continued to advance on the hills south of Nish."

"Since September 15 the allies have captured ninety thousand prisoners, including Bulgarians, with two thousand guns."

REVIEW WANT ADS FOR RESULTS



### PICTURESQUE VETERANS OF ITALY'S ARMY ARE AIDING IN LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN



Types of Italian fighters. Alpini at left, Grenadiers in center, and Bersaglieri.

### BURYING DEAD AND GIVING AID TO THE LIVING

(Continued from Page One)

less anxiety to relatives of the men who were on the other ships of the convoy and who now are safely landed.

690 ON VESSEL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—American troops on the British transport Otranto, sunk in collision last Sunday in the North Channel, numbered 690, the war department tonight announced. The contingent consisted of two companies of replacement troops and two companies of casualties.

TWELVE MEN BURIED

AN IRISH PORT, Friday, Oct. 12 (By the Associated Press).—Twelve American soldiers were buried with British military honors today after impressive public ceremonies, witnessed by hundreds of sympathizers. The dead included Pvt. Raymond Simpson, an Otranto victim, whose home address is unknown, and eleven men from another ship of the convoy who had been transferred at sea to another vessel while suffering from pneumonia. They were:

Charles Kayser of Seattle, Alois P. Grocka of Dietz, Wyo.; Floyd S. and James Evans, brothers, of Douglas, Wyo.; Theodore G. Garner of Athens, Texas; Philip M. Simon of Macon, Texas; James A. Conery of Fargo, N. D.; Edward G. Kuehl of Riesel, Texas; Henry G. Koehler of Yoakum, Texas; Oscar McDonald of Sweetwater, Texas, and Edmund C. Keller of Lenox, Mich.

INJURED IN HOSPITAL

A BRITISH PORT, Thursday, Oct. 10.—The following privates, all attached to the coast artillery corps, are in hospitals suffering from shock and sprains:

Elvin Beagle, V. E. Connor, James E. Casey, James A. Fulwood, Connor C. Smith, Lonnie W. White, Henry Delaney, L. Holmeswell, George Halter, Joseph Hess, Corbett Williams, Charles Wetherington, Joseph Howell, Sidney W. Enderfield, Arthur Land, and also Cpl. Ralph Elmer.

Pvt. J. Jackson is suffering from bruises of the body and leg; J. Love, right foot seriously injured; McKinley, Cook, J. Flint and B. Abernethy are suffering from the effects of the explosion.

Other survivors include L. Lyons, compound fracture left arm; Cpl. J. Kerns Frauns, Pvs. W. R. Bagley, H. C. Willis, shock; Ralph Lamber, fractured ribs.

The injuries to the following survivors are not specified:

Sgt. Emory Hall, Sgt. John Rauber, Sgt. J. S. Miller, Pvs. Eugene Turro, H. B. Taylor, A. P. Christman, Perry Hendley, H. Steiner, H. B. Oagy, medical department; John Lee, James Eloach, James Wright, J. Harman, Harry Wagner, field artillery.

Other survivors were Sgt. H. G. Redmond, Cpls. G. E. Oglesby, King Angals and Pvs. K. Scott, F. P. Scott, H. Spyre, V. Rosier, J. H. Herndon, Hoskins, D. G. Greenleaf, J. T. Ford and E. W. Bell.

POLICE WORK ORGANIZED

ISLAND OF ISLAY, Scotland, Friday, Oct. 11.—It had been planned to bury the Otranto victims alongside the Tuscania's dead, but this was found impracticable owing to the lack of transport to that point which is seven miles from the scene of the Otranto wreck.

Excellent police arrangements were made for the recovery of the bodies. The chief constable organized islanders into squads of thirty and assembled them at various sections so that the entire coast in the region of the wreck had been covered. The constable also arranged for the making of hundreds of small bags into which the personal effects found on each body will be carefully enclosed and labeled for shipment home.

Last Friday was pay day on the Otranto and most of the soldiers had money in their pockets.

Cpt. Ernest Davidson of the Otranto,

to, who is an American, said the efforts of the islanders to care for the survivors and to recover the dead was nothing short of heroic. Two soldiers, Earl Garver and Noah Taylor, who still are on the island, owe their lives to the Rev. Donald Grant and his wife who labored hours to resuscitate them. When brought ashore the men were almost dead.

All the survivors on the island are expected to recover. Three are suffering from bronchitis and one with a broken arm.

### HUNS FALL BACK CHAMPAGNE FRONT QUITE RAPIDLY

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mile of Douai itself. A still rear guard resistance by enemy machine gunners is being overcome.

TAKE MANY PRISONERS  
WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FORCES ON THE VALENCIENNES FRONT, Oct. 12. (By the Associated Press).—Since the beginning of the present operation the Americans have captured forty-six officers and 1900 men and since joining the British fighting forces they have secured 3000 prisoners and more than sixty cannon.

Officer prisoners say their orders were to stop fighting with infantry and to defend themselves solely with artillery and machine guns. They complained there was a great lack of ammunition and guns as a result of the recent enormous captures by the allies and they added that the lack of motor transportation was responsible for such large numbers of infantrymen being taken since the offensive began.

Troops from five divisions from other sections of the front have appeared in the line opposite the British and Americans. The bulk of them undoubtedly is being used to garrison the positions known as the Valenciennes line. All, however, are believed to have been engaged in the recent fighting and are in low strength and poor morale. It has now been established that fifty-three enemy divisions, (715,500 men) have been engaged on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front alone since September 29.

DAY IS QUIET

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 12. (By the Associated Press).—The day was quieter generally speaking than any since the beginning of the offensive. The left wing did not attempt any renewal of the attack, confining its activities to patrolling through the Argonne center. The resistance of the Germans opposing this part of the American line was especially strong with machine guns. Everywhere there was much artillery fire but a threatened counter attack by the Germans did not materialize.

Tuesday: Edward M. Sprecht, formerly watchman at the local United States immigration station and subsequently stationed at the United States customs house at Nogales as inspector, is being treated at a government hospital at Washington, D. C., for blindness, according to news received at the Immigration station yesterday. According to information received here, Sprecht's blindness was caused by some sort of poison, contracted in line duty, while inspecting shipments through the port of Nogales. Whether the poisoning was accidental or plotted by alien enemies, no theory has been advanced. Sprecht was popular among local members of the immigration service and news of his misfortune was received with deep regret.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 10.—Cyrus Broome, on trial the second time for murder of Yakimovich, was found not guilty at 9:15, after the jury had been out all night.

The Arizona food commission has established prices for flour and mill seeds.

The population of the Verde district is reported over 20,000 people.

### Mining and Financial News

BY REVIEW LEASED WIRE

(By Review Leased Wire)

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Consistently good war news and the many political portents indicating early disintegration of the Central Alliance were the paramount factors of the active week in the securities market.

The only diverse development, and that was regarded as merely temporary, was the apparent halt in the Liberty loan campaign. Financial interests as a whole expressed their firm conviction, however, of the unqualified success of that undertaking in the final week of the drive.

Dealings in stocks were broad, the net result distinctly favoring the bull account.

Investment inquiry for utilities, especially the "wire" shares, followed the government's announcement practically guaranteeing existing dividends.

Next to United States Steel, which ebbed and flowed in a radius of 3 1/2 points and closed the week at a loss of little more than a point, an enormous percentage of the daily operations consisted of shippings and oils at extreme gains of 10 to 15 points.

Existing Liberty bonds were very active and higher in the main, but in no instance did they approximate their maximums. Foreign bonds, especially French municipals, stiffened, but Russian issues featured the trading on the curb external 5 1/2c and 6 1/2c advancing 15 to 20 points on accumulation generally attributed to well informed sources.

### RESERVE BOARD STATEMENT.

(By Review Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Activity of the federal reserve banks in financing the Liberty loan operations of the member banks, largely through the discount of their notes secured by United States war loan obligations is noted in the weekly financial statement of the reserve board. The effect of such financing is also in increased deposits and note circulation.

America of humiliating and disastrous failure. Our soldiers are winning victories over their blood and heroism. Shall we at home turn their victories into defeats? No. Pershing has the Germans on the run and we are going to lash the backs of the fleeing enemy until the victory is complete.

Pershing needs locomotives and rails to follow up our victories, and a part of the money of the fourth Liberty loan will be used to send them to him. It takes American locomotives now to keep up with the fleeing Germans. Let us see to it at home that the necessary locomotives are provided for the chase. We may as well send our American soldiers in first class trains to Berlin instead of leaving them march that long distance on foot.

"The fact that only one week remains to subscribe the fourth Liberty loan and that we are still short \$3,500,000,000 makes it necessary for us to consider some of the specific things that must be done to win success. Many families, for instance, think they have done their full duty when the head of the family subscribes for bonds, but the head of the family has not done his full duty unless he has bought all of the bonds he can pay for immediately and in the near future. If the wife is able to buy bonds and has not done so, she should buy them immediately; if the children are able to buy bonds and have not done so they should buy immediately. Wives and children have as much interest in liberty and in security of life and property as the husbands. In every family the question should be immediately reviewed and additional subscriptions made to Liberty bonds as far as it is possible to do so."

"A word particularly to the farmers. They did splendid work in the third Liberty loan, but they must do more for the fourth Liberty loan. Farmers have not yet sold their crops and may not have the ready money to pay for bonds immediately. But they are selling their crops right along and will soon have the money to invest in Liberty bonds. Each and every farmer in the United States should subscribe for Liberty bonds now and pay for them when he has sold his crops. He can buy on the installment plan and the banks ought to carry the farmers and every other class of our people on their subscriptions until they can pay them. The banks owe it to the country to still further demonstrate their patriotism by lending money to all subscribers to Liberty bonds at the same rate of interest the banks bear, namely 4 1/4 per cent. The banks can afford to do this and it is their duty to do this. We must not penalize the patriotism of subscribers to Liberty bonds by charging them higher rates of interest than the government pays them."

"What I have said about the duty of farmers to buy on the installment plan applies to every class of our people, rich and poor and of moderate means alike. In the third Liberty loan there were 18,000,000 subscribers to \$4,000,000,000 of bond. Of this vast army, only 22,500 individuals and corporations bought bonds in excess of \$10,000. This shows that the third Liberty loan was subscribed more largely by people of small than of moderate and large means. This time the well to do and rich people and corporations must improve their record. They can do more than they did in the third Liberty loan and the country expects

APPEALS TO NATION  
CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, addressed an appeal to the rich and poor of the nation alike to make a supreme effort to bring Liberty loan subscriptions to the required \$6,000,000,000 level in speech at a mass meeting tonight.

"If our home army fails to put the fourth Liberty loan over," he declared, "it will contradict everything our soldiers are doing. It will be a new incentive to Germany to keep on fighting and it will be a confession in